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## Result Page

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Process of visual control of the washing of the hands, and soap for the bringing in work of the process. Technical field of the invention The invention is relative with a process of visual control of the washing of the hands by use of soap in order to be ensured of an asepis optimum. State of the technical one In the medical and sanitary field, one of the main vectors of contamination and development of the infections comes from the transmission of the germs by the hands when bodily hygiene is not respected. This contamination can be readily avoided by an effective and frequent washing of the hands. The medical and ancillary medical sector is equipped for this purpose with washers of the hands, especially including/understanding soaps disinfectants, and freezing disinfectant, liquid soap dispensers out of powder or liquid, or liquid disinfecting. Devices of wiping make it possible to dry the hands after washing, and make use either of towels with paper or disposable towels, or of electrical dry-hands started automatically by approach of the hands. To obtain an effective decontamination of the hands, it is required to wash them pendant one certain duration evaluated approximately at twenty five seconds. C E temporal factor is not always respected with the detriment of the quality of hygiene of the hands. The bacteria are not removed entirely, and risks it contamination remains. Object of the invention a first object of the invention consists in working out a process of visual control of an effective washing of the hands in order to obtain one aseptic optimum.

The process according to the invention is characterized in that one incorporates in the soap a revealing agent which changes color at the end of a time of predetermined washing.

According to one characteristic of the invention, the revealing agent uses a dye contained in microbeads or microcapsules, intervening change of color by decomposition or degradation of the envelope of microbeads causing the release of the dye which mixture with the soap. The decomposition can intervene by friction, heating or chemical action. According to an alternative, the revealing agent is consisted a blended translucent colouring agent with the soap, the change of color being operated into fine washing by oxidation in contact with the air.

According to another alternative, the revealing agent is consisted a chemical compound intended to react chemically with the soap to obtain modification of color into fine of washing.

A second object of the invention consists in carrying out a soap making it possible the user to check that the time of washing of the hands was respected.

According to an embodiment preferential, the soap contains a colouring agent causing a change of color at the end of a time of predetermined washing. The colouring agent, for example of blue of methylene, is in microbeads or microcapsules blended in liquid soap or out of powder.

Other benefits and characteristics will come out clearly from description which will follow of an embodiment of the invention given as nonrestrictive example.

The index of indication of an effective washing of the hands is based according to the invention on the change of color of the soap at the end of a predetermined time, for example ranging between 20 and 30 seconds.

According to a first embodiment, one incorporates in liquid soap or out of powder, microbeads or microcapsules containing a formed colouring agent by a compound not interfering on the design of the liquid soap, which can contain in addition to the auxiliary elements, especially of the softening agents, conservatives, surgraissants, of perfume, etc.... The colouring agent filling them microbeads or microcapsules can be blue of methylene, or very other revealing compound which satisfied with the standards of the food sector.

The change of color intervenes by decomposition or degradation of the envelope of microbeads or microcapsules causing the release of the colouring agent which mixture with the soap. The release of the colouring agent intervenes with fine of the time of washing of the hands, i.e. at the end of 20 to 30 seconds, or more. At this moment, the user will know by a visual control that the time of washing was respected.

Decomposition of microbeads or microcapsules is operated various manners according to the nature and the structure of the envelope: - is by friction effect causing a mechanical rupture of a zone of the envelope; - is by effect of heating involving the fusion of the envelope when one certain temperature is reaching; - is by a chemical action of the soap or a compound of the soap with constituent material of the envelope.

According to a second embodiment, a translucent colouring agent is blended directly with the liquid soap, and the change of color intervenes with fine of washing by oxidation with contact of the air. The soap is packaged in this case in a vacuum container or distributor.

According to a third embodiment, one uses the revealing agent is consisted a chemical compound of predetermined composition capable to react chemically with the soap involving a modification of the color to fine of the reaction time. The colouring agent can be blended with the soap in the same container, the chemical reaction intervening by friction, agitation or heating during washing. It is also possible to store the colouring agent in one special compartment of the

distributor, the mixture soap and colouring agent being carried out automatically with extended of the distributor at the time of actuation of the button of taking away.

[Claims of FR2805162](#)[Print](#)[Copy](#)[Contact Us](#)[Close](#)

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Claims 1. Process of visual control of the washing of the hands by use of soap in order to ensure itself of an asepsis optimum, characterized in that one incorporates in the soap a revealing agent which change of color at the end of a time of predetermined washing. 2. Process of visual control according to claim 1, characterized in that the revealing agent uses a dye contained in microbeads or microcapsules, change of color intervening by decomposition or degradation of the envelope of microbeads causing the release of the dye which mixture with the soap. 3. Process of visual control according to claim 2, characterized in that decomposition of the envelope of microbeads is carried out by friction effect involving a mechanical rupture of a zone of the envelope. 4. Process of visual control according to claim 2, characterized in that decomposition of the envelope of microbeads is carried out by effect of heating causing the fusion of the envelope when one some temperature is reaching. 5. Process of visual control according to claim 2, characterized in that decomposition of the envelope of microbeads is carried out by a chemical action of a soap compound on material of the envelope. 6. Process of visual control according to claim 1, characterized in that the revealing agent is consisted a blended translucent colouring agent with the soap, change of color being operated in fine of washing by oxidation in contact with the air. 7. Process of visual control according to claim 1, characterized in that the revealing agent is consisted a chemical compound intended to react chemically with the soap to obtain the modification of color in fine of washing. 8. Soap for the washing of the hands, characterized in that it contains a colouring agent causing a change of color at the end of a time of predetermined washing. 9. Soap according to claim 8, characterized in that the colouring agent is in microbeads or microcapsules blended in liquid soap or out of powder. 10. Soap according to claim 9, characterized in that the colouring agent is formed by the blue one of methylene.